

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

WILLIAM RENJOIR,

Plaintiff,

v.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH  
COMM. FOR REFUGEES, et al.,

Defendants.

Case No. C13-1202-JCC-JPD

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION

I. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY CONCLUSION

Plaintiff William Renjoir, proceeding *pro se* has filed an application for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* (“IFP”), Dkt. 1, along with a proposed civil complaint to this Court for review. Dkt. 1-1. After careful consideration of plaintiff’s proposed complaint, plaintiff’s IFP application, the governing law, and the balance of the record, the Court recommends that plaintiff’s proposed complaint, Dkt. 1-1, be DISMISSED with prejudice for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, and his IFP application, Dkt. 1, be DENIED at moot. See 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii), 1915A(b)(1).

II. BACKGROUND

Plaintiff’s proposed complaint, filed on July 10, 2013, asserts that plaintiff is seeking to

1 obtain “crucial data, results, patents of experimental research and or medical scenarios” that were  
2 the product of “research that was conducted by Jane Goodall MD and [himself].” Dkt. 1-1.  
3 Plaintiff alleges that he “personally assisted [Goodall] in obtaining funding as well as made  
4 several arrangements to obtain facilities for [their] research” and is asking the Nobel Prize  
5 Committee members to “publicly/privately acknowledge [his] assistance, contributions and  
6 involvement.” *Id.* Additionally, plaintiff states that the “Nobel Prize Committee has been  
7 involved with refugee work and has used [his] data, treatments, and possible future cures and [is]  
8 seeking full compensation allowed.” *Id.*

9 As a threshold matter, the Court notes that Mr. Renjoir has previously filed several  
10 complaints in this district. The undersigned recommended the earliest filing, Case No. 13-1043-  
11 MJP, be dismissed on the grounds that it was frivolous on June 19, 2013. *See Renjoir v. The*  
12 *White House*, Case No. 13-1043-MJP; *Renjoir v. Jane Goodall Institute*, Case No. 13-1201-RSL;  
13 *Renjoir v. City of Seattle*, Case No. 13-1203-JCC; *Renjoir v. State of Texas*, Case No. 13-1204-  
14 RSL.

### 15 III. DISCUSSION

16 A plaintiff must “plead a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader  
17 is entitled to relief.” Fed. R. Civ. P. (“FRCP”) 8(a)(2). This statement must be sufficient to  
18 “give the defendant fair notice of what the plaintiff’s claim is and the grounds upon which it  
19 rests.” *Conley v. Gibson*, 355 U.S. 41, 47 (1957). The factual allegations of a complaint must be  
20 “enough to raise a right to relief above the speculative level.” *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*,  
21 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). A complaint may be dismissed as a matter of law if it lacks a  
22 cognizable legal theory or states insufficient facts under a cognizable legal theory. *Robertson v.*  
23 *Dean Witter Reynolds, Inc.*, 749 F.2d 530, 534 (9th Cir. 1984). Under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e), the

1 district court must dismiss a case “at any time” it determines a complaint is frivolous or fails to  
2 state a claim on which relief may be granted. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2). Section 1915(e) applies to  
3 all IFP proceedings, not just those filed by prisoners. *Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1127 (9th  
4 Cir. 2000).

5 Here, plaintiff’s proposed complaint fails to allege sufficient facts to place the defendants  
6 on notice of the nature of plaintiff’s claims, or otherwise provide any basis for jurisdiction in this  
7 Court. *See* FRCP 8(a). Specifically, plaintiff has failed to state a federal claim, because he has  
8 not provided any specific facts supporting his allegations that the Office of the United Nations  
9 High Commissioner for Refugees or the Nobel Prize Committee used his “data, treatments and  
10 possible future cures.” *See* Dkt. 1-1 at 1. Thus, plaintiff has failed to state a cognizable legal  
11 claim against the defendants. Thus, his proposed complaint appears frivolous. *See Id.*

12 The Court must give a *pro se* plaintiff notice of a complaint’s defects and leave to amend,  
13 unless it is absolutely clear that amendment could not cure the defects. *Lucas v. Dep’t of*  
14 *Corrections*, 66 F.3d 245, 248 (9th Cir. 1995) (per curiam). Here, plaintiff would have to  
15 abandon his claim, and allege an entirely new cause of action in order to proceed with this case.  
16 As a result, the undersigned recommends against granting plaintiff leave to amend because it is  
17 clear that he cannot cure his pleading defects.

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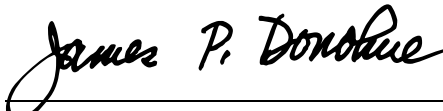
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IV. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Court recommends that plaintiff's proposed complaint, Dkt. 1-1, be DISMISSED with prejudice, and that his IFP application, Dkt. 1, be DENIED as moot. *See* 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii), 1915A(b)(1). A proposed order accompanies this Report and Recommendation.

DATED this 23rd day of July, 2013.

  
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JAMES P. DONOHUE  
United States Magistrate Judge